

### How the Villains Have Done It.

The outrages of the southern villains, sustained by the Federal Government, are such as could not be perpetrated in a civilized land unsupported by force—by military or arbitrary power. In no single southern State could the villainies have lasted a year but for the countenance and material aid that were afforded to sustain them from Washington. The villainies themselves would have been driven like wolves from all the States whose peace they have disturbed for so many years, and whose people they oppressed and robbed under authority from the Washington Government.

Government is instituted for the good and order of society; but here we have had the Federal Government for years sending emissaries both of mischief and robbery to harass and distress the community and to impair alike peace and welfare. It would have been no worse in purpose, and not as bad in result, had the Administration sent forth dogs to hunt down people of the South, for dogs could only bay and bite and be killed; but your thieves and villains have cunning and strategy to support their vicious intentions, and there was no end to their devices to spread discord over the country and to harry and plunder the people whom they contrived to rule through fraud and the combination of dishonesty and ignorance, backed and defended by the military power of the Federal Government.

Such a state of affairs could not possibly continue in a civilized and law-abiding land. It has lasted beyond a reasonable length of time for such a condition in such a country; but that is explained by the death-struggle of that Radical party which saw that it could not itself long last save by the aid of the southern States, which, it was hoped, could be compelled to sustain Radicalism by this very system of bolstered villainy and robbery.

The atrocious Federal policy is so terrifically exposed that we may suppose that it cannot survive the general horror that has been excited against it. But it could not have existed, and it cannot continue, without the support of the power of the Federal Government. That support it cannot have, no matter how the presidential election may now terminate. The President, whoever he may be, cannot wield the military power of the Government for party purposes. He must be the creature of the civil authority, and he must be the representative of that authority. The whole nation is sufficed with military interference and the blackguard and villainous frauds under the pretext of "enforcement laws." They have brought too much trouble to all conditions and occupations of life and too much anxiety and danger upon the nation. All say, enough of this. Leave the States to their constitutional local self-government, and give liberty and confidence to the commerce, the industry, and the enterprise of the land.

The American people are practical—intensely so. Fanaticism and party greed may bias public opinion for a time, but the people of the United States have found out this irresistible truth: that what is best for the prosperity and happiness of the southern people is best for the northern people and best for the Union. That truth is now spread in golden light over the whole Union.

Therefore we of the South are delivered from the fearful oppressions and injuries which grew out of the Radical measures to perpetrate Radical rule. The suffering has been great and long-endured, but the deliverance ought to be therefore all the more grateful and enjoyable.

The Washington exposures are great for the nation. They will do a great deal to make the future better and happier.

Grant would see it done "fairly." MADDOX, whose revelations have been so damning to Republicans and the rotten returning boards, in the course of his entertaining narrative yesterday stated that he handed a letter from WELLS to the President, intended for the Cabinet, asking for protection in the discharge of his duty. Whereupon the President said "WELLS" should have such protection as he wanted "to insure a fair count and honest declaration." A most supererogatory judge! And now GRANT sees that it was. Honest words wasted upon dishonest scoundrels.

General GRANT has a talk with a Washington correspondent of the New York Graphic. This we copy into our paper this morning. The President sees "through a glass darkly" some things, one of which is the disintegration and reforming of parties. In the process he confesses, in effect, that the Radical party is to be swallowed up, and in that he is right. The President indulges in some slipshod conjectures which have a grain of probability here and there, but which need method in their arrangement.

General GRANT seems to be mischievously facetious when he remarks that the southern States "presented a united front when permitted to act unrestrained by the interposition of legally constituted authority." This is the champion joke of the White House since ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S day. The reader will find Dr. GRANT'S philosophy quite entertaining.

In the accounts of the opening of the congressional proceeding of counting the electoral vote old ZACH CHANDLER is described as being conspicuously seated, his round form loling in a great arm chair near the Speaker's chair—a bold position for one who must be generally looked upon as a very corrupt and shameless man. Near him were the old senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, and his son DON, who, as auxiliary to CHANDLER in the late daring exploit of the Federal Executive by which States were forced to reverse their votes for President, showed that he had great aptitude, and may in time excel his tutors.

Under the act of Congress, a roved March 1, 1877, Mr. FERRY'S title is "President of the Senate pro tempore," and not "Vice-President." It is a confusion of terms to style him "Vice-President." In the official Congressional Record, Mr. FERRY is always styled, in full, "The President pro tempore."

Mr. A. P. BENNETT, well known as a journalist, who has been for some time absent, has returned to Richmond. It is announced by the State that he will have charge of a department of that paper. Mr. BENNETT was at one time editor of the *Enquirer*. He is a journalist of decided talent, and a gentleman of kind and considerate disposition.

### James-River Fishing in 1773.

A correspondent sends us the following communication, showing how successful the fishing was in upper James river in the last century, before it was obstructed by dams. The reader of the present day will be surprised to learn how many fish were then caught more than a hundred miles above Richmond. But fish (both shad and rock) were then caught in both Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers and in other tributaries of the James. They were caught in North river at Lexington, and freely in Jackson's river near the Warm Springs, in Bath county.

We see how much the inhabitants on these streams have lost by the damming of the rivers. In the letter below it is stated that two fisheries, then owned by Colonel WILLIAM CABELL, of Union Hill, supplied seventy families with fish in fishing season. The artificial hatching of fish hatches ninety-five per cent. of the spawn of fish, but the multiplication of fish under the artificial system must be immense over all precedent. It is true the perils to fish are greatly increased by the increase of population and the multiplication of traps and seines and all modes of capture, but the multiplication of fish must be immensely in excess of the increase of perils to which they are exposed. When we consider how many fish were in other days caught by residents upon the upper divisions of rivers and their tributaries, when dams did not obstruct the run of fish, we are not called upon for the "public good" to provide the means for fish to get over the dams and again find their way to the rapid, pure, and lovely waters of the interior, in which they so much delight and which are so favorable to their thrift and multiplication. For food, fish are clearly indicated as healthy and natural at different seasons of the year. They may, with proper encouragement to pisciculture, become a most important part of the subsistence of the community. It is estimated that in waters properly stocked by the aid of fish-culture an acre of water is more valuable for its yield for the general subsistence than an acre of land.

The bill for the protection of fish and game has passed the House of Delegates, and we hope, will also pass the Senate.

NELSON COUNTY, VA., January 30, 1877.

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

Dear Sirs,—In order to give you some idea of the value of the fisheries on James river before the building of the dams, and with the hope that the information may tend to stimulate our Legislature in the matter of fish-laws, etc., I send you a few extracts from the diary of Colonel William CABELL, the elder, of "Union Hill." Rockfish were caught in traps, the month of October being the height of the season. Shad were caught with a seine, from the latter part of March to the middle of May, or a little later. The diary gives very little idea of the number of fish caught. As a rule it gives the day on which the fishing commenced and ended, and sometimes makes a note of the usual size. In the year 1769 rockfish were caught as early as the middle of September, and on October 24th, 1769, there is this entry: "For several nights past caught 100 and large odd rockfish each night in traps." "September 13, 1774: Caught a rockfish 24 feet long, weighing 109 pounds, good weight." "October 3, 1774: Caught 24 rockfish in our traps, one weighing 10 pounds." (This was the commencement of the season.) He mentions catching rockfish weighing from 10 pounds up, and on November 5, 1769, caught a rockfish in his Swift-Island trap weighing 16 pounds. "This is the heaviest weight given, though in another place he mentions catching one weighing 12 pounds, and one much larger, which was not weighed. These fisheries were caught in James river, about one hundred and five miles above Richmond. His shad-fisheries were at Swift Island, one hundred and two miles from Richmond, and his upper fishery one hundred and seven miles (about one mile below the mouth of the river). These fisheries were rented out to companies, or gangs of five—one company to fish every Monday night, another every Tuesday night, &c.; no company or gang fishing often than one night in a week. Sample contract: "John Mays, James Mays, James Edmonds, John Mays, and Elijah Mays to have my seine and fishing-place on Wood's Island" (the upper fishery) "every Tuesday night during the present season (1781) of catching fish, for which they are to deliver me one half of the fish caught, at my landing opposite the fishing-place; to be caught in the seine and to be in order. And if they fail to fish when the weather and river will permit, they are to be answerable to me for their neglect, by paying me for one half the fish, at the customary price, which are usually caught. At the end of the season to make up the seine in good order." Signed John Mays, &c.

In this way his two fisheries supplied seventy men and their families each week with fish, and when we consider the number caught we can easily understand that the great value to this section of the country was very large.

The season in 1768 was very late, but I take it as an average. "April 14, 1768, caught 180 shad at Swift Island, the first this season; April 16, 1768, caught 380 shad at Swift Island; April 17, 1768, caught 500 shad at Swift Island; April 18, 1768, caught 680 shad at my upper fishery; April 18, 1768, caught 1,282 shad at Swift Island; April 19, 1768, caught 1,200 shad at my upper fishery; April 19, 1768, caught 1,304 shad at Swift Island, &c. 2,500 shad in one night." They sold shad from two pence to four pence each; but many were given away. The year 1787 he mentions as "a most excellent season for fishing"; but very few figures are given. "March 25, 1787, caught 300 shad at Swift Island, the first this season," and "April 1, 1787, caught 300 shad at my upper fishery weighing 84 pounds, good weight." It is unnecessary to give more figures, as those already given, I think, will give a fair idea of the number and value of the fish caught.

In the year 1775 shad sold for two pence each, in 1776 one shilling, in 1779, three shillings, &c.; but after the Revolution they sold for two pence to four pence.

### Fish-Culture.

COLUMBIA, February 1, 1877.

The proposed new law for the protection of fish will be of no avail unless one-half of the fine imposed on offenders goes to the informer, as is the case in Pennsylvania. Violations of the law will never be known to the sheriff. In this country I am pretty sure of it, for he is a near-sighted man. Why pass a law that will be of no avail? I have written to two members, whom I presume have taken no notice of my suggestion.

The finest specimen of a calendar sent to us up to this time is that of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, which comes from Major JOHN H. CLAIRBORNE, the agent in this city.

Illinois retires the Union general John A. Logan, from the United States Senate one day, and the Georgians advance the rebel general, Ben. Hill, the defender of Andersonville, to the same body the next day. It seems to pay better to have been in the grateful service of rebels than in the grateful service of Union soldiers.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is about to occupy a house at Beauvoir, near Mississippi City, there to write the reminiscences of his public career, which divers injudicious friends have been demanding at his hands. He is to be assisted in his work by a prominent man of Mobile and by Mrs. Dorey, a southern writer of verses.—*New York Tribune*.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY, February 2, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A.M.—Lieutenant Governor Tilden presiding.

Prayer by Rev. J. Z. Tyler, of the Seventh-Street Christian church.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. FINNEY: Bill to authorize the Eastern-Shore Steamboat Company to purchase and hold land in the county of Accomac, and to erect a wharf on the same.

House bill to amend the act incorporating the James River and New River Railroad Company.

Some bills to secure depositors in banks, savings institutions, and insurance companies.

COUNTY EXPENSES, &c.

House bill providing that the Board of Supervisors of each county in the Commonwealth shall cause to be made up, once each year, immediately after the county levy is made, a statement showing the aggregate amount of the receipts and aggregate amount of the expenditures of the year next preceding; also, a statement showing the aggregate amount of the expenditures for the next succeeding year for incidental expenses, salaries, and commissions to be paid officers, which statement shall be posted at the court-house and each voting precinct in the county, or published in one or more newspapers in the county, or adjoining county or city, was taken up and passed.

TEXT-BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Senate bill to regulate uniformity of text-books in the public schools came up. The bill provides that after the expiration of the present contract the selection of text-books for the schools shall be made by the county and city school boards for their respective schools. A list may at discretion be recommended by the Board of Education, or, in default thereof, by the Superintendent of Schools, but no such recommendation need be obligatory. No book containing immoral, irreverent, false, or unpatristic statements shall be chosen for the use of public schools. Any parent, teacher, or school officer discovering such objectionable material in any such book may enter complaint against the same before the Board of Education. The bill was agreed to.

ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, Senate bill enlarging the powers and prescribing the manner in which the accounts of the commissioners of the sinking fund shall be kept was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to make it the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. JOHNSON said the bill had been hanging fire for some time, it had been before a committee, turned wrong side out, altered and amended, and he hoped the matter would be disposed of today.

The bill was passed by a rising vote of four majorities.

Adjourned at 1:30 P.M.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Prayer by Rev. J. B. Garlick, D. D., of the Leigh-Street Baptist church. In the absence of the clerk (Mr. J. B. Bigler), from severe indisposition, the assistant clerk, Major David A. Carter, officiated.

HOUSE BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the New River Springs Company.

To charter the Bridgewater Healing Springs.

To confirm the charter of the New Market River Bridge Company.

To incorporate the trustees of Jonathan Lodge, No. 143, of Grand United Order Odd-Fellows of Hampton.

To regulate the operations of banks and banking institutions organized under the laws of this State, and to provide for the publication thereof.

Transferring to the commissioners of the sinking fund certain bonds of the Commonwealth received by the State, and Public Accounts in equitable settlement of claims in favor of the State.

Authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to fund certain sterling stock.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the resignation of Mr. S. A. SWANN, a delegate from Caroline county, and directed that his name be stricken from the roll.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. C. T. WILLIAMS: Bill to amend and reenact the second and third sections of chapter 105 of Code of 1873.

By Mr. STROTHER: Resolution of inquiry into the expediency of increasing the salaries of county judges in districts composed of two counties, or authorizing the board of supervisors to pay an additional compensation and lay a levy therefor.

By Mr. FOWLER: Petition of citizens of Washington county for a local-option liquor law.

By Mr. BROOKS: Bill to provide artificial legs for Edward A. Snellings.

By Mr. BALL: Petition of citizens of Fairfax county, in regard to the Manassas Gap railroad-bond.

ROADS IN HENRICO COUNTY.

Senate bill to provide for working the public roads in Henrico and other counties came up as unfinished business.

The substitute prepared by Mr. HOENIGER was adopted, and the bill, as thus amended, placed on the calendar.

### THE DOG LAW.

On motion of Mr. NEELY, at the request of the petitioners, the bill to amend the special order, known as the "dog law," was postponed until Thursday.

### THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

House bill regulating the compensation of professors at the University of Virginia, coming up as the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. GILMAN, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House in support of the bill, and was replied to by Mr. LACY. The bill was then advocated by Messrs. GILMAN and STUART.

Several statements and explanations of a personal character occurred in the course of the debate, which lasted two hours. The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 81; noes, 2 (Messrs. Lacy and McEnany).

At 3:30 P.M., on motion of Mr. WITHERS, the House adjourned.

### South Carolina's Rightful Governor.

New York, February 1.—*A Herald* special from Columbia, S. C., says: Governor Hampton having granted a pardon to Amzi Roseborough, a colored prisoner in the jail of Chester county, and the sheriff refusing to release the prisoner, on the ground that Wade Hampton is not the Governor of the State, Judge J. T. Mackey issued

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, on the petition of the prisoner, and the case was argued at Chester, and the return of the writ. The leading issue was whether the publication of the returns of the vote for Governor by the Speaker of the House in the absence of the Senate, and in the presence of the House only, was sufficient under the Constitution to invest the person who had received the highest number of votes with the office of Governor upon his taking the oath.

JUDGE MACKAY'S DECISION.

Judge Mackey held that it was sufficient publication. The Judge held that Wade Hampton having received the highest number of votes cast for the office of Governor at the late election, and having been duly installed as such, the warrant of pardon under his hand and seal of the State was valid. Amzi Roseborough, he said, had been pardoned by him, must be obeyed, and the prisoner is accordingly discharged.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

Writ was given by the counsel for the sheriff, and the case will be taken up immediately to the Supreme Court. This case presents the direct issue whether Hampton is the Governor of South Carolina.

### PHOTOGRAPHY.

VIRGINIA, OREGON, AND MISSOURI.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Mitchell, from the Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report. The committee said that the doctrine assumed by Governor Grover, of Oregon, be conceded, the committee would have no objection to either law or morals, then Mr. Stiefel, the Republican candidate in opposition to Mr. Frost in Missouri, and the Republican candidate in Virginia in opposition to Mr. Holliday, were each entitled to receive the certificate of the Governor, and each entitled to act as presidential elector. This report does not cover the Oregon case.—*Washington Union*.

A CORRECTION FROM MADDOX.

Editor of the Union, Sir,—In the *Star* of this evening I am made to say in my testimony before the House committee that I came from New Orleans. I first talked with the President on the subject of the negotiation that Wells wanted to open. I said no such thing, nor anything like it. I showed Wells's letter to the President—the one not published—and told him Wells told me to say to him that he felt in danger, and would want protection in the discharge of his duty. The President assured me that Wells should be protected in his duty, and the whole tenor of his conversation was that he wanted a fair count and honest declaration of the vote. I had too much respect for the President to mention the Wells negotiation to him. The official report will show that no such statement was made as published in the *Star*. J. H. MADDOX.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of January, 1877, just issued, is as follows:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN GOLD.	
Bonds at six per cent.	\$ 934,877,050 00
Do at five per cent.	713,398,450 00
Bonds at four and a half per cent.	44,600,000 00
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Navy pension fund at three per cent.	14,000,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.	\$10,912,510 26
DEBT BEARING INTEREST: Old demand and legal-tender notes.	\$ 365,070,234 50
Currency notes.	33,745,000 00
Fractional currency.	28,424,067 14
Coin certificates.	53,331,700 00
	\$ 477,531,501 50
Total debt.	\$2,194,243,511 90
Dollars less cash in Treasury.	\$26,327,907 38
Interest.	\$2,220,570,519 28
Total debt, principal and interest.	\$2,220,570,519 28

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold.	\$ 60,477,680 38
Currency.	9,496,266 82
Notes of certificates of deposit, as provided by law.	\$ 39,745,000 00
	\$ 109,718,947 18

DEBT, LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY, February 1, 1877.

February 1, 1877.	2,090,851,572 10
Do less cash in Treasury.	109,718,947 18
January 1, 1877.	\$2,092,924,241 81
Increase of debt during the month.	2,069,669 71
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876.	8,588,772 80

ALABAMA.

It seems that at the last moment before the joint convention met Mr. Spencer abandoned his purpose to object to the vote of Alabama. This was done at the advice of some of his more astute associates, who saw that if such objection was made it would be setting a precedent on the Republican side for going back on the returns. This would concede what the Democrats ask for in the case of Florida and Louisiana, and which the Republicans will contend to the last against.—*Special to Baltimore Sun*.

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL BILL—A PART TO BE REPEALED.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Speaker Randall and President Pro Tempore Ferry had a conference this evening in regard to amendments likely to result from the proposed electoral act which provides for a dissolution of the joint meeting of the two houses until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared.

The effect of this and other provisions will, however, to keep both houses technically in session, so that all the proceedings in either one of them, until the completion of the count, must bear the date of to-day. This will greatly impede the legislative business, as under the rules a single objection is sufficient in many cases to prevent the consideration of certain classes of business until the next legislative day after it is presented. Difficulties might also arise concerning bills sent to the President for his approval pending the commission of the count, as they would all bear the legislative date of to-day. The Speaker, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who is also a member of the House Committee on Rules, called on Mr. Ferry as soon as the House took its recess, and he invited him to participate in the conference on this subject, as the result of which it was agreed to be necessary to immediately repeal so much of the electoral act as prohibits adjournments from day to day while questions remain under consideration by the commission. Mr. Wilson will to-morrow offer a bill in the House for this purpose, and it will doubtless be promptly passed by both bodies.—*Id.*

THE SCENE IN THE GALLERIES.

On ordinary occasions the southwestern galleries of the House have the last day of the session been surrendered to the occupancy of the unclean African lazzaroni. To-day those galleries were noticeable for the entire absence of their usual occupants; and the contrast was a very pleasing one, for in their place sat many of the fair and bright members of the House, who were spectators of Washington's brilliant and charming. The eye of the spectator, as it ranged around the galleries on the east, north, south, and west sides, fell upon row after row of handsomely-dressed men and women, the latter, in all the cases, predominating. The steps of the galleries were also used as far as could be for seats, and a dozen doors, spread wide open, served to give space for a peep to hundreds more. The favorite colors of the ladies were cardinal red and blue, red ribbons, and red hats, and blue and red ties around the neck, and blue colored fans, which were kept in perpetual motion to moderate and tone down the stifling and impure atmosphere of which it seems impossible to rid the hall of the House.—*Id.*

### FEATURES ON THE FLOOR.

A row of large arm-chairs upholstered in green red had been placed immediately in front of the inner row of members' desks and opposite to the Speaker. They were designed for the accommodation of the President and the members of his cabinet, which fact was informally communicated to the President. The President did not, however, care to be present. Most of the members of the Cabinet came in, but they distributed themselves around generally. Justices Field and Miller, of the Supreme Court, and of the electoral commission, came in quietly and took two of the green chairs. Judge Jew, a Black Republican, and his capacious frame in one, and by his side the skeleton form of William M. Evarts was barely discerned in the recess of another. Just on the other side of Mr. Evarts Don Cameron sat and pulled away at his red moustache. The venerable Charles O'Connor was an object of much curiosity, and he sat in the shadow of the Speaker's chair. Mr. E. W. Stoughton, of New York, who has been retained as one of the Republican counsel, occupied a seat about midway down the hall on the Republican side. An immense face, red as blood, fleet, crowned with white hair, and with a white beard identified him. Several rows in the rear Lyman Trumbull peered from under his spectacles, while the everlasting smile, which is a cross between a smirk and a sneer, played over his countenance.

Trumbull, the author of the famous twenty-second joint rule of the Reconstruction legislation, and of a year ago, the author of the Republican party, but now one of the Democratic count, and among

the most ardent adherents of Tilden, Stephen Matthews, and Shalhbarger, of the Republican counsel, and for want of something else to do toyed with their stove-pipe hats. All of the counsel on both sides were there. George Bancroft, his head and shoulders above a forest of silver hair, General Sherman, Kellogg, of the notorious carpet-bagger and the curse of Louisiana, Zach Chandler's burly figure, Postmaster-General Tyner, and Secretary Robeson, who read a newspaper throughout nearly the entire proceedings, and who have never before been known in the forum and in the field.—*Id.*

POSTAL.

The post-office at Olive Green, Spotsylvania county, Va., is discontinued because the postmaster has moved away, and there is no candidate. The papers go to Brokenburg, the post office at Negrofoot, Hanover county, is removed one-quarter of a mile from its original site. John Constable is appointed postmaster at Mount Athos, Campbell county, Va., vice James Phelps, resigned.—*Id.*

### The Future of the South.

THE POLITICAL PREDICTIONS OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S SEVERANCE OF PARTY TIES—SECTIONAL PARTISANSHIP TO BE SUCCEEDED BY A DEVOTION TO NATIONAL ISSUES.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The President, in commenting upon the electoral bill yesterday, turned his conversation upon the tendency of parties towards a thorough and complete rehabilitation. He said that he had observed a movement in this direction for several years, and that the political reaction in 1874, popularly known as the "tidal-wave," was an indisputable evidence of this prospective change. He then thought that the party which had been in power would be able in a great measure to re-establish its lost advantages, which it would possibly maintain through another presidential term; but the experience of the contest of 1876, though favorable in the local elections of representatives in Congress, showed that the Democrats required a party for a re-adjustment of the political status of parties had come. He did not mean that the Democratic party would of necessity secure a permanent ascendancy, but that the Republican party would be shattered by internal dissensions, and that the Democrats would be able to harmonize its diverse elements upon some general line of policy. He said that it could not be known until the result was declared which party would secure control of the executive branch of the Government, but whatever the result would be, it would not stay the inevitable tendency of things.

It was shown that the South presented a united front when permitted to act unrestrained by the interposition of legally-constituted authority to prevent the use of the force of the Federal Government in the States. In the North, where the Democratic victories were gained contrary to former results, the means by which these were attained might be considered exceptional. He thought that before the end of the next presidential term there would be a reorganization of the parties in the South, and that in the contest of 1880 it would be no more a solid Democratic South than a solid Republican North. He said that in the South, as political contests were now carried on, there was no Democratic or Republican party; that the basis of the contest was not the party, but the power in that part of the country was nothing more than an effort on the part of the whites to control and to completely ignore the blacks; that there was no harmony nor policy in the premises; that the voters were merely united in opposition to what are designated there as "carpet-baggers," and also against the blacks; that now all but two of the southern States have gone over to the Democrats, and he did not care to say by what means this result was accomplished, except that it was the natural outgrowth of the opposition of the anti-party party against that which grew out of the exceptional state of things which followed the war.

In the event of the declaration of the election of Mr. Tilden as President, the authorities in the two States yet to be decided by a court, promptly succumb, leaving the entire list of southern States in the hands of the Democrats. The moment this unanimity was reached, as against the ascendancy of the colored men and the few whites from the North or South, he said the people would begin to agitate measures of reform, and their political opinions would crystallize into political organizations governed by some wholesome questions of controversy. It would be impossible, he said, for but one party to exist, which would result in a division somewhere, and the result would be in a contest of party leaders for power and the control for patronage. The spectacle would then be exhibited of both these political contestants exerting their best efforts to secure the negro vote, the same as the Democrats of the North cajole Irish and the Republicans cultivate the Germans and Scandinavians.

He then spoke specifically of the early political future of several of the southern States. He said that Florida, with northern capital and railroads bringing it within three days of the northern markets, with its fruits and early vegetables, and its salubrious winter climate, could now be said to possess almost all the characteristics of a northern State, and that the people, instead of being sectional, would vote their sentiments on national issues. He also said that North Carolina might be mentioned as having a political future similar to that of Florida, and for the same reasons. In speaking of West Virginia he also spoke of the fact that northern capital has been engaged in the salt, mining, and lumbering, and forest lands, all of which would bring in a new population governed by more enlarged views and liberal sentiments, and the effect of which would, in his opinion, be apparent in the political future of the State.

He said that the present political controversy is settled, whether for the Republicans or Democrats, these southern States, if not the others, will show the beginning of this new era in the history of political parties in the South, and their action will no longer be sectional, but national.

LOUISIANA.—Louisville, February 2.—Information comes from Frankfort that Governor McCreary, of this State, has recognized Nicholas as Governor of Louisiana by issuing a requisition upon him for the return to Kentucky of a man arrested in New Orleans for alleged fraud committed in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—The Superior Criminal Court has issued an order on Packard's Secretary of State to deliver the returns to the grand jury. The Secretary of State replied that the records in his office do not show that the judges were elected. The Secretary will, however, attempt to enforce the writ a violation of the status quo and refer the matter to Packard.

Packard has pleaded in the suit against him in Nicholas's court.

### MARRIAGES.

Married, January 31, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Criddle, Miss SUSIE SAMPSON, of Chesterfield county, No. cards.

### DEATHS.

Died, on Friday morning at half-past 1 o'clock, SARAH CATHERINE HUNT, infant daughter of John and Sarah Margaret Hunt, aged two months.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, 1109 Main street, SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Died, at 6 o'clock A.M., on the 2d instant, at her residence, corner of Broad and Franklin streets, Mrs. MARGARET ELLIS, widow of Charles Ellis, Esq., a native of Virginia, and a devoted Christian, virtuous, without guile and without reproach. More need not be asked to ensure a blissful immortality.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's church at 4 o'clock, Tuesday, AFTERNOON. The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence, 1109 Main street, THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

Died, February 1st, at 12:30 A.M., CHARLES KENNY, youngest child of George M. Kenny, aged one year and six months.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence, 1109 Main street, THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

### TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.

(corner of Broad and Twentieth streets)—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A.M. by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM E. JUDKINS, and at 7 P.M. by Bishop D. S. DOUGLASS. Young men's prayer-meeting at 3 P.M.

### BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Bishop DAVID DOUGLASS will preach at 11 o'clock A.M., and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and Rev. S. A. STEEL will preach at 7 P.M.

### CLAY-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

(corner of Clay and Adams streets).—Rev. W. W. BENNETT, D. D